



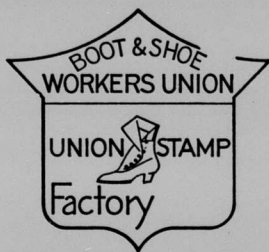
LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—July 11, 1913.

PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS.
LIGHT AND POWER COUNCIL.
PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE.
GREED'S CURSE ON CHILDREN.
IDLENESS AND THE WORKERS.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

NAMED SHOES ARE FREQUENTLY MADE IN NON-UNION FACTORIES



DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE

No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this Union Stamp. All shoes without the Union Stamp are always Non-Union. Do not accept any excuse for absence of the Union Stamp.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 Summer Street

BOSTON, MASS.

JOHN F. TOBIN, President

CHAS. L. BAINE, Sec.-Treas.

Now With the Thought of Summer Sewing on School Clothes

We bear in upon your mind the necessity of owning a Sewing Machine. Of course you want one in your home Now—but maybe you have thought \$40.00, \$50.00 or even \$80.00 too much to pay all at once for a good machine—and have preferred renting one for just the few months of Summer. Here is where mention becomes valuable of

Hale's "Crescent" Sewing Machine at \$25.00

And though equal in every way to the much higher priced agency machines, you may own it with no more financial burden than you would be under to rent another one possibly not so satisfactory.

\$2.00 down and \$1.00 Each Week Pays for the "Crescent"

And buying it you are sure of getting the full worth of your money, for the "Crescent" carries a Hale guarantee for 10 years, which means that if, within that time, any inferiority of material or construction develops the fault will be made good free of charge and without question. Hale's "Crescent" embodies the practical improvements and perfections of many higher priced machines. The head is high arm style, finished in black enamel and nickel plate. All wearing parts are of fine, high tool steel, properly ground and polished to minimize friction at those places not equipped with ball-bearings. A full set of standard attachments with every machine. The stand is one to grace any sitting-room, to be had in quarter-sawn golden or fumed oak, with high piano-finish. Demonstration all day on the Third Floor.

New Retail
Center

Hale's
GOOD GOODS

Market
at Fifth

ADVERTISING

is the science of calling to the attention of the public the things they or you want.

Advertising tells who you are, where you are, and what you have to offer in the way of service or commodity.

The individual, firm, or corporation, engaged in a business where there is competition, failing to advertise, will never cause people to marvel at the success achieved.

If you have nothing to advertise, you might as well quit business. There is nothing in it for you.

Live business men advertise; dead ones never.

THE LABOR CLARION

reaches the people who buy. The other kind need not be reached.

Let us prove our statements by giving us a trial.

316 FOURTEENTH STREET

LABOR DAY

Monday, Sept., 1, 1913

In about two months Labor will again be called upon to show its strength on parade, and every Union should take a pride in its appearance as well as display its numerical strength.

What have you done in that respect?
Have your committees been appointed?
Have the banners, badges, flags, canes, pennants and many other things needed, been provided for?
If not

DO IT NOW!

Walter N. Brunt Co. 880 Mission Street

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. XII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1913.

No. 22

Pressmen and Assistants

The third week of the strike inaugurated by the Press Assistants' Union for a raise in pay finds the union gradually wearing down the opposition of the employers, six large firms having yielded to the demands made upon them and put their men back to work since the beginning of the strike, and there are two other large establishments negotiating for a settlement at this time with every indication that they will have put their employees to work ere this reaches our readers.

That there is much dissatisfaction with the manner of conducting the affairs of the Franklin Printing Trades Association among its membership is daily becoming more apparent. A number of the employers who are members of the association are anxious that the strike shall be settled and will make no attempt to resume operations under non-union conditions, preferring to keep their establishments closed until such time as they can again proceed with competent union employees.

More than 100 establishments outside of the association are paying the increase asked by the feeders and are securing customers who formerly patronized those who are now closed because of the fact that they are tied up with the Franklin Printing Trades Association. Because of this fact some association members who have not at any time favored the position assumed in this case are growing very impatient and are anxious to have the difficulty adjusted and normal conditions restored.

Every effort made by the stubborn employers to operate their plants with non-unionists has resulted in disaster. Four establishments have had valuable presses wrecked by the incompetency of the men furnished them by the Franklin Association and are, therefore, not anxious to do any more experimenting with strikebreakers in their pressrooms, several of them having announced that no more attempts will be made to resume operations until the strike is settled and they can secure men known to be capable of doing the work and properly taking care of the valuable machinery entrusted to them.

Of the men brought to this city from Chicago and other Eastern points 50 per cent of them were totally ignorant of the printing business and simply took advantage of the opportunity offered to come to California, having at no time entertained the slightest notion of playing the role of strikebreakers. Owing to the bad luck had in connection with the early importations the employers have now given up the idea of finding relief in the East. It is too expensive and yields too small returns. Advertisements have therefore been inserted in numerous Pacific Coast publications for help, but with practically no results, only four or five responses having been received, and in no instance has the applicant been competent to operate a printing press. Employers who invest large sums in delicate and costly printing machinery can not well afford to risk its safety in the hands of fly-by-night strikebreakers, and this fact seems to be fully appreciated by the local printing trades employers.

As has been previously stated in these columns, the demands of the press feeders are reasonable. They are asking for but \$16 per week, and surely no employer can expect a man to work for less than that amount under existing living conditions. No man can support a family in San Francisco on less than \$2.65 per day, and the press feeders should not be expected to accomplish the impossible. There is no good reason for the employers refusing the increase asked. They can well afford to pay it, and should do so willingly.

Light and Power Council

The strike of the Light and Power Council against the Pacific Gas and Electric Company has not changed much during the past week. Reports from all parts of the district covered by the strike indicate the men are standing firm, there being only three isolated cases of desertion. On the other hand, the company finds itself handicapped as ever and utterly unable to furnish light and power of an adequate nature. Strenuous efforts have been made to secure strikebreakers competent to fill the places vacated by the strikers, but with little success, as men who are skilled mechanics are not reduced to the necessity at present of becoming blacklegs in order to earn a living. Nearly all the competent men are members of their respective unions and refuse to be used against their fellow workers, without regard to factions in their craft. These men feel that internal differences should be settled among themselves, but that when a contest is on between union men and an employer a united front should be presented, and it is because of this feeling that the surreptitious contract entered into by the company with representatives of a faction of electrical workers has acted as a boomerang instead of being of assistance.

The efforts of the company to secure injunctions restraining the strikers from picketing or influencing others not to enter the employ of the struck concern have, up to the present, all resulted in failure. In Sacramento the case was postponed to await the outcome of the San Francisco application, which was to have been decided on Monday last, but owing to the fact that the attorneys for the gas company filed another bundle of affidavits which required reply, Attorneys McNab and Lister, for the defense, declared that it would take them weeks to re-assemble their defendants from various parts of California to answer this reopened war of affidavits, another postponement became necessary.

The patience of Judge Sturtevant, by this time worn thin, snapped, and he declared that so far as he could gather from the tangled mass of evidence and the high-piled affidavits submitted, neither side "has a leg to stand on." He refused to delay his vacation to hear more recriminations and arguments from attorneys, and the case of the gas company against the strikers was continued until August 4th. At that time McNab and Lister will file an additional mass of answers to the just-filed affidavits.

Because of this condition of affairs the Light and Power Council is free to continue picketing and successfully conduct the fight until August 4th at least.

Judge Sturtevant has intimated in open court that he will not issue an order against the Light and Power Council. In view of this there is but one point to determine, viz: as to whether an injunction shall be issued against the individuals named in the application of the company. Such an injunction would not greatly handicap the strikers, so that the future looks very bright to the men in charge of the union end of the controversy.

With the continued financial support of the labor movement there can be no doubt of the final outcome, and those organizations in position so to do are urged to contribute to the defense fund as liberally as possible.

A financial report of receipts and disbursements up to and including June 27th has been prepared and mailed to local unions for their information.

Conditions prevailing at the present time all offer encouragement to the Light and Power Council and its affiliated unions, as they portend an early and complete victory.

PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE.**By Norman Duxbury.**

Free trade lets people buy and sell as they want to; protection is a levying of duties on commodities for the purpose of securing the home production of such commodities.

The argument for protection is that the nation ought to supply itself with all the goods it uses without relying on foreign nations. The free trader points out the fact that every zone produces its own particular things, bananas in one, wheat in another, and iron in another, and another is the logical place for the assembling of articles that go into manufactures. If foreign countries can bring in goods cheaper than we can make them ourselves, we are the loser if we keep them out. They will not give them to us, but will only exchange them for ours.

England for instance, could make her own wine if her tariff were high enough. They could erect glass houses there and grow grapes inside, at the same time making more work for the citizens, but it is better for them and for us to exchange our wine for their manufactured articles which they can make so cheaply.

Trade is to our mutual advantage. Where trade is carried on there civilization is the highest, there progress is triumphant. Without trade man is still a savage. Useful arts, animals, seeds, inventions, etc., are carried around in trade to the benefit of all, and a protective tariff discourages and impedes this circulation; protection carried to its logical conclusion will make of a nation a second China, walled in from the world, and content to slumber on in ignorance.

Tariff for protection started when the small factory owners seeing the advantage of combination, came together and with their large capital were ready as a matter of dollars and cents to expend large sums in creating sentiment through the press and in spreading their influence to have legislation in their favor, and the resulting protective tariff creating, as it does, practically a monopoly of the thing protected, has made many swollen fortunes at the expense of the nation, and particularly of the workers in the protected industries. It is in the highly protected industries that the workers are the lowest paid and most degraded, as in the woolen industry and in the steel mills of the steel trust, where the workers cannot even make a living without the help of their wives and children.

The tariff helps to create monopolies, and the private ownership of these monopolies is a corrupting influence in our life. The large interests have always bitterly opposed the lowering of taxes on the articles they are interested in. The whiskey ring strongly opposed the reduction of the war tax on whiskey, and the match manufacturers the abolition of the tax on matches, that would have allowed the importation of the non-poisonous matches, and the abolition of the terrible disease known as phossy jaw, caused by the poisonous and profitable matches of the match trust.

The protective tariff has created a privileged class who thrive on the tribute of the many, as the sugar tax which bears heaviest on those least able to bear it. The working girl uses as much sugar as the society lady, and the married man far more than the bachelor, while the higher price of sugar has increased enormously the value of the Hawaiian sugar lands. The same with the tax on lumber. The owners of lumber land have reaped enormous profits out of the increased price of the lumber land.

If we did not want to buy goods, no tariff would be necessary. It is only put on when we want to buy them. No man objects to being overwhelmed with things. They are sent because they are wanted here, and why protect the people against the things they want to do, and which it is morally right for them to do.

Imagine Robinson Crusoe's island discovered and visited by passing vessels. The protectionist would tell him to put up a high tariff to keep out the goods he desired, in order to find work for himself and his man Friday. He would be told that he would be inundated by shoes, pots and pans, and books that could be so cheaply produced abroad and which the passing ships would gladly trade him for his goats and fruits. Crusoe would say, will they give me all these things for a few goats, etc., and leave me lots of leisure? Yes, the protectionist would say, and if you don't keep them out with a high tariff you will not be able to keep working. That's fine, let them come, Crusoe would reply. Then I'll go fishing and read books, and when I want to work I can dig post holes and fill them in again.

Protection is economically unsound and fundamentally unjust. It stops the nature course of trade, creates a wealthy privileged class at the expense of the workers, and tremendously increases our national staff of officials, and causes fraud, corruption and perjury, besides the expense of land frontiers to be watched, sea coasts to be guarded, officials, spys and informers to be maintained, and an army of detectives in every country, increasing our expense and causing a festering source of corruption among our officials, and a sinister influence around our legislators.

CALIFORNIA CITRUS AND THE TARIFF.
(American Economic League.)

A California grower of citrus fruit complains as follows regarding the policy of the national administration:

"Continued prosperity of California's industries depends on a reasonable measure of protection on sugar citrus fruits, dried fruits, products and nuts. We pay 25 cents an hour for every form of orchard work. Our foreign competitors pay four to six cents for similar work. If you can tell me how I can continue to pay the high price it demands, and meet the Spanish citrus fruit grower in New York on an equal footing, then I am ready to subscribe to the administration's policy."

The High Cost of Living
Reduced
For the Man That Toils

Union Made
OVERALLS
50c

For Every Class of Work**FRANK BROS.****1015 Market Street****Just above Sixth****The Only Store in the West****Selling Union****Made Overalls at This Price**

Coffee is Injurious to Some Folks

Does it Affect You?



**IT WILL ANSWER
THE COFFEE QUES-
TION FOR YOU.**

**YOU WILL WANT
IT THREE TIMES
A DAY.**

THREE G's

**NOT A CEREAL COFFEE, BUT AN APPETIZING,
HEALTH BUILDING, INVIGORATING DRINK.**

The relation of difference in wages to the tariff has been threshed over many times. The man who bases his plea for protection on the mere statement that he pays 25 cents an hour while his foreign competitor pays four, may be stating the truth, but not the whole truth. He leaves a vital matter untouched upon. He fails to tell how much his laborers produce to whom he pays 25 cents an hour and how much Spanish laborers produce for four cents an hour. Unless his labor is no better than the Spanish labor his figures of difference in wages are worthless. They afford no means whatever for correctly determining comparative labor cost. Pleaders for protection have a bad habit of neglecting to give this information. They grow eloquent over differences or alleged differences in time wages, but usually are careful to keep silent over differences in amount of wealth produced.

The unfairness of such concealment is manifest on considering that the man who asks for protection asks that workers in other industries than his own shall contribute out of their earnings to support him. He is asking for what is economically the same as alms. One who asks for alms may not fairly withhold information which may influence the judgment of the prospective alms-giver in determining the worthiness of the applicant.

In the case of California citrus fruit there are other items than labor that put him at a disadvantage in meeting Spanish competition in New York. The Spanish fruit grower can ship his product to New York without paying the extortionate freight rates demanded by the Pacific railroads.

Accepting for argument's sake the citrus grower's contention that the difference in cost of California citrus laid down in New York and that of Spanish citrus, is due to nothing else than difference in time wages, the plea for protection still remains as unjustifiable as ever. If the California grower's 25 cents an hour labor can produce no more citrus from California soil than the Spanish grower's 4-cent labor from Spanish soil, then it is clear that California soil was never intended to grow citrus on. It is being put to a use, in that case, for which it is not as well fitted as for other things. Unless the soil is worthless it must be fitted for something that a given amount of labor can produce as well or better than elsewhere. If those who hold this land prefer raising citrus to putting the soil to the use nature intended, that may be their own affair. But they have no right to ask that citrus consumers be made to pay the expense of their folly.

If they are paying labor 25 cents an hour it is only because similar labor is paid 25 cents an hour or its equivalent, elsewhere; for citrus growers pay no more for labor than they must. Of this 25 cents an hour our California grower claims that he can only pay four to six cents out of his own pocket and that the American people must furnish him the additional 19 to 21 cents in order that he may have the fun of raising citrus where something else ought to be grown. There is absolutely nothing in this proposition to benefit those contributing the extra 19 cents. They are just that much out. There is nothing in it for the laborers, for they might be employed in raising that for which the soil is better fitted, or in working on better land which existing laws allows to be withheld from use.

If the citrus grower tells the whole truth and nothing else, there is nothing in it for him except the fun of raising citrus where something else ought to grow. It is a rather stiff demand to make of the American people that they pay for this fun. President Wilson is quite right in failing to see any fun in the matter for those who must pay the bill.

Let the citrus growers answer this: If to enable them to keep labor employed at 25 cents an

hour it is necessary for the American people to pay 19 to 21 cents for each hour each laborer is employed, why would it not be a better proposition to pay the additional 4 to 6 cents also, employ the laborers themselves at something from which they can get all the profit and save the difference in cost of citrus besides?

The suggested course is open to serious objections which need not be treated on here. These objections, however, none but an absolute free trader can consistently urge. But if the citrus grower's plea for protection has a sound basis at all, the suggestion implied in the above question is the far more sensible course to pursue.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Bulletins—51. The analysis of black powder and dynamite, by W. O. Snelling and C. G. Storm. 1913; 80 pp., 5 pls., 5 figs. 56. First series of coal-dust explosion tests at the experimental mine, by G. S. Rice, L. M. Jones, J. K. Clement, and W. L. Egy.

Technical Papers—37. Use of heavy oils in internal-combustion engines, by I. C. Allen; 1913; 36 pp. 44. Safety electric switches for mines, by H. H. Clark; 1913; 8 pp. 49. The flash point of oils, methods and apparatus for its determination, by I. C. Allen and A. S. Crossfield; 1913; 15 pp., 2 figs.

Report of the Mine Inspector for the Territory of Alaska for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912; 1913; 24 pp.

The Bureau of Mines has copies of these publications for free distribution, but can not give more than one copy of the same bulletin to one person. Requests for all papers can not be granted without satisfactory reason. In asking for publications, please order them by number and title. Applications should be addressed to the Director of the Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C.

How dull it is to pause, to make an end,
To rust, unburnish'd, not to shine with use,
As though to breathe were life.

—Tennyson.

Phone Market 6478

Suits to Order

M. BAUM
Union Tailor

540 Valencia St., Bet. 16th and 17th

Suits Cleaned and Pressed \$1.00
Workmanship and Fit Guaranteed

G. B. BENHAM

ATTORNEY AT LAW

728 EXAMINER (HEARST) BLDG.

TELEPHONE KEARNY 3485

PRACTICES IN ALL COURTS

Factory Agent for OMEGA WATCHES

H. STEWART

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER

SOCIETY BADGES OF ALL KINDS
FINE WATCH REPAIRING

Railroad Watches a Specialty. Jewelry Repaired
and Made to Order. ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

4041 TWENTY-FOURTH STREET

Between Castro and Noe

Phone Mission 6110

Locations in San Francisco
19 STOCKTON STREET
52 THIRD STREET
159 THIRD STREET
241 KEARNY STREET
14 EAST STREET
22 EAST STREET
249-251 MARKET STREET
ARGONAUT HOTEL CAFE
22-24 SIXTH STREET

Oakland
520 TWELFTH STREET
416 THIRTEENTH STREET
713 BROADWAY
1537 SAN PABLO AVENUE
1112 BROADWAY

"Well Established for Quality"

ALL UNION HOUSES

Meads
Restaurants
and Bakeries

VISIT THE

ENGLISH COTTAGE

JUST COMPLETED ON OUR SECOND FLOOR

FOUR ROOMS OF FURNITURE

\$150

Good Sterling Furniture—Furniture that
will look well, wear well and give years
of service.

Pay \$2 a Week

Sterling Furniture Co.
and
Bunster & Saxe
1049 MARKET ST. OP. McALLISTER & JONES

Men's Golf Shirts 79c

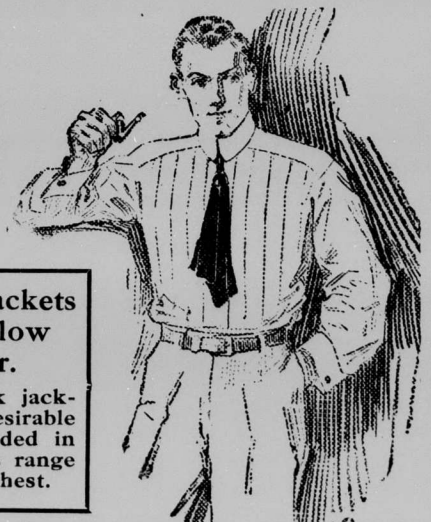
REGULAR \$1.00 LINES

Several standard and well-known lines included in this bargain list, none of them worth less than \$1.00, some worth more. The materials are Percale and Madras, some with soft bosoms and turnback collars to match. All are made coat style. There is a complete size range.



Waiters' Jackets
Priced below
Regular.

Waiters, black jackets; every desirable style is included in the lot. Sizes range from 33 to 46 chest.



GREED'S CURSE ON CHILDREN.

Canneries have the distinction of employing a larger proportion of children than any other kind of manufacture except the three textile industries—cotton, hosiery and silk. According to the recent "Census Bulletin on Canning and Preserving," these cannery children numbered in 1909 more than 11,000, but the National Child Labor Committee questions whether this is not too low an estimate.

The "Census Bulletin" reports 175 cannery children for New York State, but the New York State Factory Investigating Commission last summer found 1259 children actually at work in the canneries of the State.

The National Child Labor Committee says further that there is no other manufacturing industry employing so many children under 14 years, because of the common exemption of canneries from the child labor laws. It is significant that New York, second only to California in the value of its cannery products, has now forbidden the employment in canneries of children under 14.

More than one in ten of all the native white American voters in seven States cannot read their ballot, according to the latest census figures. The National Child Labor Committee points out that ten years ago nearly one-third of all the native white American working boys under 16 were found in these seven States, that lead the country today in illiteracy of native whites.

The little schoolhouse on the hillside draws more children to its doors than the city school in a mill town. The latest school reports for fifty-three districts in North Carolina with nearly thirteen thousand children of school age, show that in the mill towns only one-half of the children enroll in school; in country districts, three-fourths of the children enroll. In two small mill districts the percentage of enrollment is as high as the rural average, but still far below the percentage in nine rural districts, where more than nine-tenths of the children are enrolled.

North Carolina has this year passed a law to compel all children under 12 to attend school. The National Child Labor Committee points out that so long as the child labor law permits children of 12 to work in the mills, the new school attendance law will not affect the lower enrollment and school attendance in mill districts.

Men working ten hours a day in the mills where women and children work eleven hours a day; a citizen of North Carolina writes to the National Child Labor Committee with surprise at this phenomenon in his native State.

"Last week I saw in two counties in North Carolina what seems to me to be about the most successful butchery of the laws of chivalry that I have ever known. Somehow it seemed to me to do violence to that instinct which makes a man lift his hat or run to do any service for a woman or show a kindness to a child.

"At two different places I saw women and children go to work at six in the morning. There were scores of them. Just one hour after the women and children went to work, I saw the men go to work. They came from practically the same community. Men working ten hours, women and children working eleven hours! It is there going on all the time, all the week, all the month, all the year.

"If women and children can work eleven hours, why not men? They can, but we have learned that it does not pay to have men work so long. Nobody seems to have given much thought to the women and children. They simply take what is coming. They are not in position to raise any objection.

"Is a man to be polite and helpful to only a certain part of our women and children? No one of us but would hasten to help a woman or a child, but I tell you in these two North Carolina counties I saw women and children working an hour longer, going to work an hour earlier,

than the men. If the men can take this hour, why not give it to the women and children?

"I heard an officer in one of these mills working eleven hours by day and twelve hours by night, pray to God that we be shown our full duty. As the words fell from his lips, I could not but think that an answer to that prayer was woefully needed in his case."

THE BOND ELECTION.

The Labor Council has unanimously indorsed the proposition of issuing bonds for the purpose of building extensions to the Geary street municipal railroad and furnishing transportation facilities to the Panama-Pacific Exposition when opened. To promote the plan the Council also appointed a committee of three to co-operate with others in urging the people to vote favorably upon the question.

The San Francisco "Chronicle" is making a desperate fight in favor of the United Railroads and against municipal ownership by making all kinds of ridiculous prophesies as to the result of voting the bonds. The "Chronicle's" position with regard to the interests of the people, however, is so well known that it is probable the people will pursue their usual policy of doing just the opposite to what that paper advises.

KELLER HONORED.

A great surprise was given John Keller, the out-going secretary and treasurer of the Socialist party of the City and County of San Francisco, who for four years has served the party faithfully and well, and who declined renomination because of a desire to see and know what the Socialists of the world are doing. The surprise came in the shape of a beautiful watch with the insignia of the party cleverly engraved on the outside case, and on the inside these words: "Presented to John Keller by the Socialist party of San Francisco, for meritorious services, 1909-1913."

The presentation took place at the regular meeting of the central committee, Thursday night, July 2d, after which they adjourned to Averill Hall, where a banquet was served.

THEATRICAL MECHANICS.

With delegates from practically all the larger cities of the North American continent in attendance, the fourteenth biennial convention of the Theatrical Mechanics' Association opened at Spokane, Wash., and continued five days.

Charles W. Schweitzer of Cincinnati and James H. Curtin of New York were the chief rivals for the presidency in the election of officers held Thursday.

The indications are that the convention will choose San Francisco for the 1915 convention, Atlanta, Ga., the principal contender for the next meeting, having withdrawn in favor of San Francisco, according to several of the Atlanta delegates.

REFUSE STRUCK WORK.

At Brantford, Ontario, Canada, the iron molders have refused to work on jobs for the Westinghouse Company, whose employees are on strike at Hamilton, as they could not see their way to act as strikebreakers, even though in a different city. As a result the molders are on strike at three foundries. The most significant action, however, in this instance is that all of the non-union men came out with the union molders.

The Press Feeders' Strike Is On

For more wages, but we are working with a FULL CREW OF UNION LABOR, INCLUDING PRESSMEN AND PRESS FEEDERS, and selling printing at same low prices as heretofore. We sell National Bank Bond Letterheads at \$2.50 per 1000 (the \$4.50 kind), 5000 for \$8.50; finest Vellum Bristol Business Cards and good white Envelopes, \$1.75 per 1000 (the \$3 kind), 5000 for \$7. We print anything. We execute first-class work and save you money on it. Send in your orders.

Progress Printing Co.

"Honest Value Printers"

228 SIXTH STREET SAN FRANCISCO

Secure and Profitable

The wise man keeps part of his money in a reliable savings bank. If you are making money now why not put aside something for a rainy day.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

Savings and Commercial Depts.

783 Market Street, near Fourth, San Francisco

Demand the Union Label**On Your Printing, Bookbinding and Photo Engravings**

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

S. N. WOOD & Co.

MARKET AND FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

Largest Coast Outfitters For MEN AND WOMEN

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade

**AT JOHNSON'S**

2558 MISSION ST.

HENRY B. LISTER

LAWYER

Practicing in all Courts
State and Federal
PHONES

Douglas 1415; Home J 1855
Residence Phone Sunset 1605

NOTARY PUBLIC
Member of Local No. 59, I. U. S. E.
805 Pacific Building
SAN FRANCISCO

BROOMS and BRUSHES

TOTAL BRANDS:—of all kinds and descriptions

Manufactured by

The Van Laak Manufacturing Co.

DISTRIBUTORS

THE HEYMAN-WEIL CO. L. FELDMANN & CO.
720 MISSION ST. 21st AND SHOTWELL STS.
TEL. DOUGLAS 1720 TEL. MISSION 584

LEVISON & CO.
325 MARKET STREET

LEGISLATIVE REPORT.

The California State Federation of Labor has issued a complete and detailed report of the actions of the last Legislature. The report says, in its introductory:

"This report is intended to describe as concisely as possible the work of the recent Legislature with respect to legislation directly affecting labor. In order to give an adequate explanation of that work and enable the rank and file of labor to learn from first-hand sources what cannot be obtained from the prejudiced accounts of the daily press or from colorless recitals in official records of the proceedings of the Legislature, there are recorded some of the experiences and impressions of those men who were delegated to watch over labor legislation at Sacramento and by all honorable means promote its passage. It is believed that information of such nature will be of interest and value not only for the present but also for the future, as many a lesson may be learned from even the shortcomings and mistakes of past efforts in behalf of labor. That errors of judgment may have been committed is freely acknowledged, that, in fact, must be expected in the strife and confusion of a heated session, when novel and complex propositions had to be met and decided quickly as well as with vigor. Therefore, whether good, bad or indifferent, this review of the work of the Fortieth Session aims to give a truthful and intimate account of what took place and of the men who were the chief actors for or against the interests of labor."

Copies of this report will be of interest to trade unionists and can be had by making application to Paul Scharrenberg, 316 Fourteenth street, this city.

FRIENDSHIP.

By Charles P. Hardeman.

Sincere and devoted attachment is the real essence of friendship. The bond of friendship which is so clearly seen in the lives of many is nothing but a weak thread, if it has not genuine sincerity and devotedness in it. Sincerity is what most people justly admire in anyone, and it is most bright and luminous when it makes itself felt in friendship. Devotedness assuages sorrow and banishes weariness. It is that part of friendship which makes one feel that the pangs of life can be met and endured. It gives a staunchness and constancy to friendship which is both admirable and necessary.

We can find many real and beautiful attachments in the pages of history.

Scripture gives us an exalted instance of sincere and devoted attachment in the case of Jonathan and David. Their friendship was of life-long duration and betokened a reality and genuineness rarely found anywhere.

The friendship of Horace and Maecenas is an example of the particular kind I have been delineating.

Hallam and Tennyson were friends bound by a strong bond.

Nothing is so beautiful to behold, nothing is so lofty to reflect on as a sincere and devoted attachment.

TRYING TO APE KIRBY.

Governor Joseph M. Brown in his farewell message to the Georgia Legislature attempted to ape the late president of the National Manufacturers' Association Kirby. Governor Brown evidently desires notoriety. Undoubtedly Governor Brown is convinced that by his effusion he has "busted" all the unions in Georgia, and with a sufficient amount of printers' ink the unions in all other States will be "busted" by the distribution of his lurid opinions. The Governor recommends compulsory arbitration of differences between employees and employers, and arrives at his conclusion on account of the strikes of the

employees of the Georgia Railroad and the Augusta Street Railway last fall. The Governor declared that both of these strikes were "manifestly condemnable," and that the strikers placed themselves in a state of open rebellion of the laws of Georgia. "We are brought face to face with the fact that the unions or combinations of employees on public service and other corporations have forced their wages above those received by workmen in all other departments of life who have not formed these aggressively militant combinations. The trend of laws of the present day is to suppress combinations or trusts in restraint of trade, yet while it is a matter of public note that the labor trust is the most widespread and aggressively exacting in America, politicians pander to it because of its voting power. The labor unions by combinations which they work through strikes and kindred methods are levying a toll upon all other elements of our citizenship. I do not declare that all members of labor unions are willful violators of the law, yet they are victims of a system which is breeding anarchy, which has already put State constitutions in contempt, which has relentlessly wronged hundreds of thousands of their fellow-citizens who have not offended them, which, in plain words, has applied lynch law methods to hundreds of dollars' worth of property." Governor Brown can now qualify for the presidency of the National Manufacturers' Association or any other union-busting aggregation that desires to shy its castor into the ring. It is apprehended that the Governor has some method in making these statements and is qualifying himself to land in some congenial atmosphere where rhetorical fireworks can be disposed of at a fancy figure.

ESSENTIAL OF ORGANIZATION.

By L. E. Katterfeld.

Machinery that is not used must rust.
Muscles that are not used must waste away.
Organizations that do not work must dwindle and die.

This is nature's law.

Just as a man to develop his muscles must exercise, so an organization to hold its members and build itself up must work. It must function as an organization, or it cannot live.

It is not enough to believe in organization. They must function through their organization or it exists only on paper, a mere skeleton, whereas it should be a vital and growing organism.

Some organizer comes into a town, makes a more or less emotional appeal, arouses the sentiments of his hearers, gets them to sign an application for a charter, and is on his way again. The "local" meets two or three times, or maybe not at all. There is not enough specific work for them to do as an organization to overcome the "initial inertia" of the individual members.

Similarly many old locals and branches in large cities merely vegetate and "beat time" instead of carrying on aggressive work. Wherever no active campaign is being waged by a local the tendency is ever present for the organization to dissolve itself into a mere little philosophical discussion society where a few of the faithful ones together come semi-occasionally and engage in the more or less pleasant pastime of "clarifying" each other.

In such an atmosphere it is no wonder that membership drops off. The marvel is that so many members stick.

To hold a new member and make a worker of him so that he will bring others in like himself, our organization must function as an organization in some effort that seems to him worth while. It must be engaged in some work in which this new member may take part and feel that he is really doing something to help toward ultimate victory.



**TAKE ADVANTAGE
NOW
OF THE
Greatest Tailor-
ing Sale**

Ever held in San Francisco

Our Sales are Always
Successful Because the
Reductions are Bona Fide.

SAVE \$5.00 TO \$10.00
on your

MADE TO ORDER SUIT

\$30.00 Suits, now.....	\$25.00
\$35.00 Suits, now.....	\$27.50
\$40.00 Suits, now.....	\$32.50
\$45.00 Suits, now.....	\$35.00
\$50.00 Suits, now.....	\$40.00

Newest Patterns of Summer Suits, the majority of which can be worn all the year 'round.



Made in Our Own Shop by Our Own Force of Union Tailors, the same as if you paid full price.

10 Per Cent Discount also allowed on all staple suitings during this sale.

**KELLEHER & BROWNE
THE IRISH TAILORS**

716 Market Street OPPOSITE
3rd STREET

The Best Way

to help make San Francisco a million by 1915 is to

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY

**"LUNDSTROM"
HATS**

have been made here by the best Union workmen since 1884.

Considering Quality and Style they are equal to the world's best.

To make shopping more convenient, we have stores in five different localities.

Lundstrom's Exclusive Hat Stores

1178 Market Street 2640 Mission Street
26 Third Street
72 Market Street 605 Kearny Street

UNION MADE

**EAGLESON & CO.
Men's Furnishing Goods**

Manufacturers of
Union Label Shirts

Complete Lines of Union Label Goods in
SHIRTS, NIGHT SHIRTS, PAJAMAS,
COLLARS, UNDERWEAR, GLOVES,
NECKTIES, SUSPENDERS, WAITER
AND BAR COATS AND APRONS.

1118 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO
112 S. SPRING STREET,
LOS ANGELES
717 K STREET,
SACRAMENTO

LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council

Office S. F. Labor Temple 316 Fourteenth Street
Telephones: Market 56, Home M 1226
JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

Single Subscriptions.....\$1.00 a year
To unions subscribing for their entire membership, 80 cents a year for each subscription.
Single copies, 5 cents.

Changes of address or additions to unions' mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered at postoffice, San Francisco, California, as second-class matter.



FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1913.

The flying arrow knowing its path is made
Goes singing softly at the bow's behest,
Taking its destined journey unafraid—
In every moment of its flight at rest.
Go singing through the shadow and the light—
Go bravely on your high-appointed road,
At rest in every moment of your flight.
—Edwin Markham.

How do you spend the increased number of dollars the union gets for you? Do you devote them to employing non-union workers by failing to demand and get the label on purchased commodities? Think this over and change your tack.

If payment of the national debt were divided up equally among all inhabitants, every man, woman and child would have \$10.74 to pay. If you have not that amount then you are in debt for the credit of the government depends upon its citizens. Add to this what you owe as a citizen of the State and of the city, and you will feel that you are, indeed, in a bad way.

Judge Emory Speer of the Federal Court of Georgia complains that he is being shadowed by detectives, and he says it is outrageous that a judge should be subjected to such an indignity. Shadowing labor men is all right in the eyes of almost all judges at all times, but think of the audacity of a detective following the footsteps of a judge, and a Federal judge at that—horrors.

The larger the number of union men who demand the presence of the union label on the articles they buy the larger will be the membership of the various unions. It is just as much the duty of the union man to see that the members of his family demand the label as it is that he does so himself. The man who fails to do his full duty in this regard is not a true union man. He is a deception and a fraud.

When the employing ice manufacturers of Cincinnati refused to arbitrate their differences with striking employees the mayor of the city took possession of the plants, employed the strikers to operate them and furnished the sweltering citizens with the necessary ice. We need such public officials. A man who really desires to serve the people usually can find a way. The health board of Cincinnati had declared by resolution that many deaths must occur if the people were not furnished ice. The greedy employers immediately applied for an injunction restraining the mayor from operating the plants. Up to the present no injunction has been issued.

IDLENESS AND THE WORKERS

Frequently we hear of some one of the creatures like President Baer of the Reading Railroad in whose hands "God in his infinite wisdom has placed control of the earth" assert that short hours operate to the detriment of the wageworker, because it only gives him more time to spend in the saloon. Such men pretend to believe the working man would be much better off if all his wakeful hours were devoted to piling up profits for them. They cannot conceive of a wageworker putting his time to any good use. They place the worker in a class below horses and cattle, below them because horses and cattle do not drink intoxicants, and working men, according to these money changers, must be kept at work or they will drink.

The idea that the worker might use any spare time he may have for self improvement is beyond the creature who pretends to believe he, and others similarly situated, possess a monopoly of the world's brains.

In spite of such assumptions working men have brains, and sometimes put them to uses not at all relished by the great monopolists. Working men often spend hour after hour in the wee small hours of the night, when nature craves rest, delving through the pages of books in order that they may be equipped to fill the places of real men in the world. It is an accurate knowledge of this fact which cuts the crushers of labor to the quick and which causes them to circulate their falsehoods concerning the worker. They well realize that because of this tendency among the wageworkers the greed of the money-grabbers is slowly but surely being checked and will continue to be limited as the intelligence of the toiler increases. And in their frenzy they cry out against allowing any leisure time to the toiler because he does not know how to use it and will simply ruin himself in carousing if given the opportunity.

Fortunately the world has grown too wise to be deceived by such outlandish and unfounded assertions by men with axes to grind. The people no longer pay heed to the yelping wolves who prey upon society, except to place a premium upon their hides in order that the country may rid itself of them as rapidly as possible. Enlightened humanity has had enough of them.

At the session of the American Library Association held at the Hotel Kaaterskill, Horace Wadlin, librarian of the Boston Public Library, said: "There has been no time when the books circulated by us was as large per capita as at the time of the great strike here. When business became prosperous again the circulation fell off to where it had been."

Librarian Wadlin will now be the subject of criticism of all sorts in an effort to discredit him for having the audacity to insinuate that working men spend some of their spare time reading books, instead of as is asserted by our great captains of industry, spending all of it carousing in saloons. If Wadlin does not lose his position for daring to tell the truth, when that truth contradicts the oft-repeated statements of the masters of the industrial world, then we will be among the surprised observers. He may not be removed for this specified cause, but other reasons will be given, and he will go, or he will prove an exception to the rule.

A few years ago E. Benjamin Andrews, president of Brown University, insisted he had the right to express his honest convictions. Those who furnished the money conceded he had, but removed him from the presidency. Now comes Librarian Wadlin and makes public statistics which prove that the working man, when he has leisure time, reads more than when he is worked to death in the mills of industry. Let us see what will happen to Horace Wadlin. He has been guilty of a most unforgivable transgression by insinuating that working men sometimes make use of the public libraries.

It is bad enough to have opportunities for education open to us, but it is positively dangerous to have a man in a position to know whereof he speaks actually lead people to believe that we sometimes take advantage of them.

The world truly is progressing and indications are that the toiler ultimately will be able to buck the agents of greed off his back and stand erect in a world where one man is not permitted, because of his cunning, to enslave millions. Intelligence, education will accomplish the desired results.

Intelligence dictates organization, and organization increases intelligence. If the good work is kept up it will not be long until all men know their own minds, and knowing will dare to follow them, and give open and free expression to honest thoughts without regard for the influence such expressions may have upon the purses of the overlords. Speed the day when the wageworker can also be a man and not a slave.

Give us more Wadlins and fewer Baers. The world today needs intelligence and honesty and the way is open to get them.

Fluctuating Sentiments

Among the various simple tests offered to settle the question of whether a stone is a true diamond or not it is said that if a drop of water be put on a diamond it will remain spherical if touched with a pencil and the rest of the surface clear and dry, while on the cut surface of another sort the drop will spread. A diamond dropped into water, it is said, will sparkle through, while an imitation's dazzle will be quenched. If one looks through a diamond at a black spot on a piece of white paper it is declared one dot will appear; but if the cut stone is not a diamond several points show or perhaps a blur.

One of the electrical journals is responsible for the statement that beyond a certain point the added speed of an electric fan defeats its purpose. It simply stirs up the air instead of driving it forward so as to create a cooling current of air. Sometimes, therefore, the added power used in driving a fan faster is absolute waste. Different types of fans, moreover, have different throwing power and create air currents of differing effect. Therefore in buying a fan one should consider whether one wants a strong current thrown to a great distance, or a larger body of air circulated nearer at hand.

The San Francisco correspondent of the Sacramento "Union" makes this blunt statement in discussing the bunko exposures: "There is nothing in the exposures that has not been known for 20 years in every newspaper office in town. It was well known that the police were protecting crime where it could be put on a profitable basis broad enough to stand a 'cut' for the powers. The newspapers mostly stood in for one reason or another—politics mostly or commercial influence. I know of one instance where the managing editor of a daily paper was paid \$250 a month by the keeper of a big gambling hell as the price of silence."

When Secretary of State Bryan visited Tolstoi he asked the latter to explain his point of view with regard to manual labor. Tolstoi said that he felt every one should do some manual labor for three reasons: First, as an evidence of the sincerity of his convictions that all men are equal; second, because only by working thus with the working people could he get into relation with them; third, to do work of this sort brings a peace which apparently Count Tolstoi considered as an evidence that it is right for every man to bear his share of the hard and distasteful work of the world, and not to impose his share upon the shoulders of others.

In the golden days of Rome's prosperity, much pride was taken by the wealthy in the artistic adornment of their dwellings. A taste for sculpture had been awakened by the many gems of Grecian art which had come into the possession of the Romans. Their young men began to study sculpture, striving to emulate the great examples of Greece. There were tricks in trade then as now. If a sculptor came upon a flaw in the marble, he filled the chink with a preparation of wax and cement, so that the defect was imperceptible. In time, however, heat or damp would affect the preparation and reveal its presence. And so it came to be the custom, concludes the "Craftsman," that when commissions were given for the execution of new works of sculpture, the contracts contained the expression "sine cera"—"without cement." From this is derived the word "sincere," one of the most beautiful in the English language.

Wit at Random

Missionary (to cannibal)—What makes your chief so talkative today?

Cannibal—Oh, he ate a couple of barbers this morning.—Minnesota "Minne-Ha-Ha."

Irate Intruder—Look here, you've been in there half an hour and never said a word.

Man in the Telephone Booth—I am speaking to my wife, sir.—"Sketch."

"Prisoner at the bar," said the judge, "is there anything you wish to say before sentence is passed upon you?"

"No, my lord, there is nothin' I care to say; but if you'll clear away the tables and chairs for me to thrash my lawyer, you can give me a year or two extra."

Tommy, after going to bed, became thirsty, or thought he did. He called out:

"Ma, I want a drink."

The mother's voice answered back:

"Tommy, you go to sleep."

Tommy grunted, turned over, and was silent for ten minutes. Then again:

"Ma, I want a drink."

"Tommy, you go right to sleep," was the reply.

Intense silence again for ten minutes. Then:

"Say, ma, I want a drink."

"Tommy, if you don't go right to sleep I'll come and spank you."

More silence, this time for about two minutes. And then:

"Say ma, when you come to spank me won't you bring me a drink?"

A small pickaninny heaved a jug over the counter to the grocer.

"Mammy wants er dime's wuth er 'lasses," she announced.

Knowing the family ways, the grocer was inquisitive.

"Got yo' dime with you, Sally?" he asked.

"Yas, suh."

Thereupon the grocer went below to the molasses barrel in the cellar. It was a cold day, and the stream ran slowly from the spigot, but he whistled and stamped about for ten minutes to keep up his temperature as well as his courage. At last the jug was filled and his cold and lonely vigil ended. He returned and heaved the jug back over the counter.

"Lemme have yo' dime, Sally," he said.

Sally's eyes grew white and wide.

"Laws a mussy," she exclaimed, "if mammy ain't gone an' put dat dime in de bottom er dat jug."—New York "Evening Post."

Our language is a curious thing—

It is, upon my word!—

A crowd of folks we call a "throng,"

A throng of deer a "herd."

A herd of geese we term a "flock,"

A flock of ships a "fleet,"

A "bevy" is the synonym

We use for maidens sweet.

A group of cops we call a "squad,"

A squad of thieves a "band,"

No wonder aliens find our tongue

So hard to understand.

A band of wolves we call a "pack,"

A pack of bees a "swarm."

A swarm of herring is a "shoal,"

So lexicons inform.

Our noisy kids we term a "troop,"

A "gang" if hoodlums they.

If of barbarians we speak

A "horde" is what we say.

Miscellaneous

HOPE.

By Herbert Kauffman.

I heard the wails of grief and shame
When Priam's walls were wrapt in flame;
I stood within the Forum place,
When Vandal ax and Gothic mace
Battered the pride from Caesar's face;
When Plague's foul legions filled the Seine
With corpses, and bestank the plain
Of France, from Paris to Lorraine;
When Flanders fell before the siege
That made the Spanish fiend her liege;
When werewolves wrought a guillotine
For Louis and his fragile queen;
'Twas I who staged anew the scene,
'Twas I who wiped away the scars
And set the heaven with fresh stars.

In the course of a fairly long and somewhat varied life it has been my fortune to be brought in contact with many men—men prominent politically, and in administrative and professional work; generals in command of armies in active warfare; executives in the direction of large enterprises; financiers; notables of the market-place. The one thing in these contacts which has always insensibly but most impressed me has been the presence or absence in individuals of that element known as character. Whether there or not there, the sense of its being there or not being there is instinctive. If there, in the man at the head, the thing permeates. You are conscious of it in every part.—Charles Francis Adams.

LYING.

By George Matthew Adams.

Lying is the most despicable of all crimes. The liar is the king of criminals. The last clean spot to a man's raiment turns crimson when he takes up the business of lying.

Truth is the highest thing a man can keep.

The heart of an honest man melts away almost unto death in the presence of the liar. The very mercy of a kind God blushes with bowed head in sadness at the sight and sound of the man who plies his lies. Scorned by society, the very soul of the liar revolts at the carrying about of bones and flesh so vile.

Truth is the highest thing a man can keep.

A few days ago a young man, large of mind and future, left his employment in Canada with a lie upon his lips. Coming into the seething whirl of the great New York he sought his former friends. Immediately he began to hand out his stock of lies. More abominably than any abandoned thief he slyly exchanged his lies for favors and for gold. Then nervously yet quietly sneaking away under cover of his lies, his soul now naked of honor and character, he sought refuge under his own-made tent of lies. There self-convicted he now awaits judgment.

Truth is the highest thing a man can keep.

Mark Twain spoke more than humor when he said: "When in doubt, speak the truth." Even the devil hates a liar—one of his own children. And nature itself closes its eyes in shame as the liar passes by.

Truth is the highest thing a man can keep.

You—young man, young woman, business builder, doer of things—whoever you are, and in whatever groove you work your way—listen! Starve—die, rather than lie. Flee from the presence of a lie as from the plague. Grasp the clean, strong hand of truth and follow in its path through the livelong hours of every single passing day. Remembering that—

Truth is the highest thing a man can keep.

American Federation of Labor Letter

National Association of Manufacturers.

The New York "World" and the Chicago "Tribune" commenced the publication on June 29th of a story by Col. Martin M. Mulhall, for years a field agent of the National Association of Manufacturers. When the National Association of Manufacturers was organized it was generally supposed to be for the purpose of serving the interests of the legitimate manufacturers who desired to become members. It is a well-known fact, however, that in recent years its activities have been directed almost wholly in an effort to destroy the trade union movement. The story of Mulhall is interesting from every point of view, in that it depicts in chronological order a systematic and continuous saturnalia of bribery and corruption. If the story is true this organization has reached the highest and the lowest in every walk of life, and even maneuvered by the aid of its wealth and influence so as to bring within its sphere of influence United States Senators and Congressmen. The narrative is told by a man whom every active trade unionist knows to have been one of the chief and confidential agents of this association. At the Norfolk convention of the American Federation of Labor, President Gompers laid before that body the attempt which had been made to bribe him to abandon the American Federation of Labor, but which he foiled by having representative labor men at the place where the bribery had been arranged to take place, and which failed because the agents of the Manufacturers' Association saw a trap had been laid for them. In the Mulhall expose this circumstance is brought out and coincides with the expose made by President Gompers at the Norfolk convention. The Manufacturers' Association some years ago passed a resolution directing the officials of that organization to raise one and one-half million dollars for the purpose of destroying organized labor. The resolution, however, was afterward changed as to phraseology, so that as finally passed the money was to be raised for "educational purposes." The Mulhall story assumes to explain the use to which this money was put. If the story is to be believed Congressmen who refused to do the bidding of the Manufacturers' Association were antagonized in their own districts and money lavishly spent to defeat them. In fact, there is hardly a question of doubt that William B. Wilson, former chairman of the House Labor Committee, was defeated in the election of 1912 because of his attitude toward labor. Agents of the manufacturers have frequently appeared at committee meetings before which any humanitarian measures were pending and used their influence against them. The space in the Weekly News Letter is so meager it is impossible to give more than a passing mention of the expose, but the committee appointed by the Senate to investigate lobbies is to take immediate action in bringing before it not only the chief figure in this sensation, but the Congressmen and others who have been charged with wrongdoing. The News Letter hereafter will carry a short synopsis of the investigation as conducted by the Senate committee. No doubt there will also be an investigating committee authorized by the House for the purpose of taking up the charges which were made directly against the members of that body.

President Gompers.

President Gompers continues to make rapid progress toward complete recovery. His physicians are pleased with the progress made, and are satisfied now that he will be able to resume his duties within a comparatively short time. President Gompers will attend, preside, and take

part in the council meeting to be held at Atlantic City, beginning on July 21st.

Council Meeting.

A meeting of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor will be held at Atlantic City, N. J., beginning on Monday, July 21st, at the Strand Hotel. President Gompers will be in attendance and preside at the session.

Dual Union Excluded.

At Lynn, Mass., the Thompson-Crooker Company, one of the largest manufacturers of women's shoes, has signed an agreement with the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. This firm formerly employed members of the dual organization of United Shoe Workers. Every pair of shoes manufactured by this concern hereafter will bear the union stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

Proposes One Cent Postage.

Representative Roddenbery of Georgia has introduced a bill providing for 1-cent postage on drop letters for city delivery or for transportation exclusively on all rural mail routes.

Waiters Win Strike.

The greatest union victory won in recent years in Dallas, Tex., was consummated when 200 waiters returned to work after a ten-day strike, with their demands granted. When the strike was called the waiters left twenty-eight houses, and after the contest was settled thirty-five union restaurants are on the list, and an additional 100 members have been initiated. The new conditions include a six-day week and many other improvements.

Takes Drastic Action.

During the convention of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance in Denver, the delegates, by practically unanimous vote, temporarily suspended the constitution to take action upon an important case. It seems that a member of this organization in New York City joined the I. W. W., and became the leader of the New York hotel waiters' strike, inaugurated by the I. W. W.'s. The strike movement ended unsuccessfully, and did great injury to the legitimate organization. General Secretary Jere L. Sullivan, than whom there is no more active spirit in the international, favored the expulsion of this misguided misleader. The convention passed the expulsion resolution by a practically unanimous vote.

Teamsters' New Contract.

The Boston Teamsters, Chauffeurs, and Wharfmen's Union, also including the coal teamsters, has secured a new contract. There are nine holidays provided without the loss of pay, with a further provision that all days which may become legal holidays shall be added to the list. An advance of \$1 per week for all members is to become effective on September 1st. The agreement is for one year and also provides for the union shop, arbitration in case grievances arise which cannot be mutually adjusted. Considerably over 1000 members are affected.

Shopmen To Federate.

As the result of the strike of the Pierre Marquette Shopmen the trades involved are now organizing a Shop Federation. The strike is in its fifth week, and was caused by the refusal of the management to grant a wage increase. The Muskegon Car Workers have joined the strikers. In the Grand Rapids Railroad Yards the company has established a stockade to pen in its 150 strikebreakers, but the results being obtained by the company are so meager as to greatly encourage the men who are on strike.

GEO. C. THRASHER

ATTORNEY AT LAW

506 FOXCROFT BLDG. 68 POST STREET
SAN FRANCISCO

Herman's Hats

UNION MADE

2396 MISSION STREET
AT TWENTIETH

Phone Market 3285

Home Phone M 3285

P. BENEDETTI, Mgr.

UNION FLORIST

Formerly of 25 Fourth Street

3017 SIXTEENTH STREET

NEAR MISSION ST.

Orders promptly attended to

Funeral work a specialty at lowest prices

Most Business Men

LIKE GOOD
OFFICE STATIONERY

Regal Typewriter Paper

(124 KINDS)

REPRESENT THE MAXIMUM OF QUALITY
WITH THE MINIMUM OF COST

All Office Supply People

Sorensen Co.



James R. Sorensen
Jres and Jreos

Reliable Jewelers and Opticians

Eyes Examined FREE by Expert
Optician

Largest and finest assortment in Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Cut Glass, Opera Glasses, Umbrellas and Silver Novelties.

715 Market St., next Call Bldg.
2593 Mission St., near 22nd

All Watch Repairing Warranted
for 2 Years

SWISS

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS

STEFFEN BROS.

2146 Mission St., near 17th St.

We Clean for \$1.00 Any kind of Watch
And Guarantee Correct Time for 2 Years
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY

Watches, and Jewelry made to order. Cuckoo Clocks \$1.00 up.
\$500 Reward for any watch we cannot repair.

Fishermen Get More.

At Seattle, the halibut fishermen who have been working in the independent boats and have been getting a per cent of the catch have compromised their demands for an increase in the share of the catch, and will now receive four-fifths instead of three-fourths, as formerly.

REVELATIONS AT WASHINGTON.

While the stories that have been appearing in the daily press recently concerning the doings of such patriotic institutions as the National Association of Manufacturers have startled the citizenship of the country, organized labor has not been surprised at all by the confessions of Colonel Mulhall and Mr. Lamar.

The Mulhall confession bears out the statement made by Samuel Gompers at the Norfolk convention of the American Federation of Labor to the effect that agents of the National Association of Manufacturers had tried to bribe him in order to discredit and cast odium upon his associates and the membership of the American Federation of Labor.

It is to be hoped the investigation will be made a most thorough one, the Posts, Parrys, Kirbys and virtuous other gentlemen will stand before the American people in their true light as hideous monsters unfit to associate with honorable men.

Now that the association is under fire, let us see if they will offer their books and records for inspection as did the American Federation of Labor in the McNamara cases.

The following have been called to testify before the Congressional investigating committee:

John Kirby, Jr., former president of the National Association of Manufacturers.

David M. Parry, Indianapolis, former president of the association.

Marshall Cushing, alleged organizer of the lobby of the association and medium through whom the association employed Mulhall.

James A. Emery, general counsel of the Association, and the chief lobbyist in Washington, according to Mulhall.

F. A. Schwertman, who, Mulhall claims, gave him specific instructions as to his procedure in the anti-labor campaign.

James E. Wilson, Indiana, former "whip" of the House, who, Mulhall alleges, received financial reward for services rendered the association.

Charles E. Littlefield, Maine, former Congressman, who, Mulhall declares, was in intimate touch with the association and who accepted aid through his campaign managers.

J. H. McMichael, former secretary to Representative McDermott of Illinois and at present working as an elevator conductor in the house office building, the man Mulhall says was a legislative spy of the association.

LOUIS DE BOW IS DEAD.

Louis De Bow, first vice-president of the Federation of Post Office Clerks, and for nine years a member of the San Francisco post office clerical force, died in this city on July 8th from the effects of an operation for appendicitis. Mr. De Bow was a national figure in organization work for the postal employees, and his death is mourned throughout the entire country.

Mr. De Bow was one of the founders of the San Francisco Post Office Clerks' Union, and served the organization for two terms as president. His capabilities attracted the attention of the national officers and he was made organizer for the Federation of Post Office Clerks. For six years he held the position as national organizer, visiting all the large offices in the country and succeeding in upbuilding the present strong federation. Last year at the Salt Lake convention De Bow resigned from the office of organizer to accept the vice-presidency. He held this position at the time of his death.

In organization work Mr. De Bow was particularly gifted. As a speaker and a writer he was foremost in urging the passage of remedial postal legislation for the employees. To his efforts may be traced the abrogation of the obnoxious "gag" law, which forbid civil service employees the right to petition Congress direct. He was also largely instrumental in gaining the present eight-hour day for postal clerks and carriers.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

The regular weekly session of the board of directors was held on Tuesday, July 8th, 1913, President J. J. Matheson presiding.

Transfers deposited: C. Carney, Local No. 99; L. Wurtzebach, Local 20; F. Cary, Local 189.

Transfers withdrawn: A. E. Guerin, Local No. 12; Earl Wilson, Local No. 263.

Resigned: L. E. Schoeniger, A. Scagnetti, R. A. Gott.

Full member from transfer: C. M. Ridley, Local No. 233.

Phil Sapiro is around again after being confined to his bed for the past two weeks with tonsillitis.

Members knowing themselves delinquent will please settle with A. S. Morey, financial secretary, and avoid publication.

Albert A. Greenbaum has been appointed business representative of Local No. 6. He will have full charge of the agitation work of the union, and may be found at the office, 68 Haight street, every day between the hours of 12:30 and 2 p. m.

All arrangements are completed to make our picnic, Thursday, July 17th, at Shellmound Park, the largest of its kind ever given in San Francisco. The monster band of 250 men will report at Marshall Square at 9:30 a. m., July 17th, and after the photos are taken the parade will start for the ferry. Tuesday, July 15th, there will be a parade in Oakland, headed by a band of 100 men and followed by the mayor and public officials of Oakland in autos. Too much credit can not be given to the Oakland members for the splendid work they are doing to assist in making the picnic a great success.

The ticket selling contest will close Saturday, July 12th, and all returns for tickets in contest must be made by 3:30 that afternoon.

Mr. Stross especially requests that all Oakland members who own autos report with them at Twelfth and Broadway, Oakland, with the band, at 11:45 a. m.

The music of the late J. Wrba, Jr., is on sale, also instruments. Three 'cellos, two violins with bows, in perfect condition. The music is of the latest composers; to be disposed of very reasonable. Address 440 Ashbury St. Telephone Park 3366. Adv.

GLOBE THEATRE.

The Diamond Mystery, a two-reel Vitagraph subject, that will be exhibited at The Globe Theatre, Twenty-fourth and Mission streets, on Friday and Saturday, July 18th and 19th, is rated as one of the big photoplay productions of the season. It is the prize winner contest story of the "Motion Picture Story Magazine." Plot and counter-plot revolve about the invention of a machine for making diamonds—a mad inventor, a band of counterfeiters, and members of the International Diamond Syndicate are the chief figures in this remarkable picture. The leading role is sustained by the popular actor Chas. Kent.



**JANE
WOLFE
AND
CHAS.
KENT**



On Monday and Tuesday, July 21st and 22d, there will be an exciting Western Indian picture, featuring Jane Wolfe—"The Fight at Grizzly Gulch"—Indians and United States troops in a desperate encounter brought on by a white trader who interfered with a medicine man's cure. The daughter of the tribe guides the trader's wife through danger and the waste places to safety. It's a Western of the first rank by Kalem in two reels.

SOME FIGURES FOR HEADS OF FAMILIES TO THINK OVER

Business Colleges are more generally patronized by store-keepers than mechanics. Why? Because store-keepers are governed by business methods entirely and their experience has taught them that it is ultimately much more advantageous to send their boys and girls, after graduating from the grammar grades, to a business college to specialize on shorthand, typing and bookkeeping, for from six to nine months, than to send them to a free institution for from two to four years. **Bear in mind** that the length of time required to get a diploma and position and the salary to start with depends on the boy or girl; salaries to commence with range from \$50 to \$75 per month for young men graduates, and \$35 to \$60 for young women graduates, but this tabulation is based upon the longest time required and the smallest salary for which graduates are sent out to positions.

Nine months' tuition at Gallagher-Marsh Business College, at \$12.50 per month,	
\$12.50 off for cash.....	\$100
Young man takes position at end of 9 months at \$50 per month and holds same for	
3 months	\$150
Next year receives \$60 per month, or more	720

Total earnings for 2 years.....	\$870
Young woman takes position at end of 9 months at \$35 per month and holds same for 3 months.....	\$105
Next year receives \$40 or more per month	480

Total earnings for 2 years.....	\$585
Young man's earnings exceed tuition charge by	\$770
Young woman's earnings exceed tuition charge by	\$485

Not to say anything about increased earning capacity by reason of 15 months' actual practical experience. Another item of importance is the fact that we get satisfactory positions for our graduates.

The foregoing figures constitute the main reason why store-keepers prefer business colleges for a practical office training, and it might be well for mechanics to follow their example.

In selecting a business college to which to send your boys or girls, kindly **Bear in mind** that

GALLAGHER - MARSH, 1256 Market Street

has its shorthand books printed and bound in our local shops under fair conditions to the allied printing trades, which books carry the union label and are indorsed by our labor organizations, as well as by the expert shorthand reporters of the State of California.

Gallagher-Marsh Business College therefore solicits its share of business from organized labor because it renders better service than any other as well as because it does its share towards patronizing our local union shops, thereby encouraging home industry.

Mr. Gallagher would be pleased to discuss these advantages with any parent or guardian interested. Come and see us.

LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Regular Meeting Held July 2, 1913.

Meeting called to order at 8:25 p. m. by President Benj. Schonhoff.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Credentials—From Marine Gasoline Engineers for Thomas E. Knudson and Herman A. Franks; from Retail Clerks No. 432 for J. P. Griffin and Jos. Lorkie; from Bill Posters and Billers for P. Hawkins; from Molders for C. L. Rockhill vice F. Moss; received and delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Boot and Shoe Workers' International, acknowledging letter sent by this Section in regard to film, stating that Secretary will attend to same as soon as he returns from the convention; from Mechanics' Fair, offering space for exhibiting Union Label products, referred to Agitation Committee; from Glove Workers, giving names and addresses of members who have been appointed to co-operate with the Agitation Committee visiting unions; from Garment Workers' local of St. Louis, asking that a committee be appointed to visit the Pacific Clothing Company for the purpose of inducing this firm to stop handling the unfair product of the Schwab Clothing Company, referred to Secretary; from Union Label League of Denver, asking for information regarding methods used to agitate for the Union Label, particularly to the merchandise prize offer.

Bills—Hall Association, rent for July, \$8; "Labor Clarion", subscription for June, \$1.25; Eagleson & Co., merchandise order, \$3; Wobbers, printing postals, \$2.50; Financial Secretary, salary, postage, stationery and expenses for June, \$10.45.

Reports of Unions—Cooks' Helpers, asking delegates to report to their respective unions that the "White Lunch Restaurant" is unfair to organized labor; Hatters report that there is a strike on against the firm of Hawes & Wongel in Danbury, Conn., and Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Retail Clerks report that although McDonald & Collet employ union men in their workshops, they have no union clerks in their stores.

Reports of Committees—Agitation Committee has taken up communication from Mechanics' Fair, accepting the space offered for exhibit of union label products and recommending that affiliated unions be invited to participate; recommend that Secretary be instructed to ask for new bids for printing by-laws; concurred in.

Unfinished Business—President appointed the following as members of the Agitation Committee: Bros. George J. Plato, Ferdinand Barbrack, T. J. Mahoney, E. B. Hayland, J. H. Guinnane, Thomas Cullen and Sister L. C. Walden.

New Business—Trustees report favorably on bills and the same ordered paid. Bro. Barbrack installed the elected officers for the ensuing term. Motion to draw warrant for salary of Recording Secretary for one-half month April, months of May and June, \$25, carried. Meeting adjourned at 10:15 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

E. GUTH, Secretary.

NOLAN INTRODUCES BILL.

Another bill providing for an eight-hour work-day for women in the District has been introduced by Representative John I. Nolan. The bill is comprehensive in that it covers every field of industry in which women can find places, including trained nurses in hospitals, ticket sellers in moving picture shows, saleswomen, telephone operators and stenographers, all these being in addition to the manufacturing and commercial establishments. Girls under eighteen are prohibited from commencing work before 7 o'clock in the morning or being employed after 6 o'clock in the evening, and no woman will be permitted to work more than six hours a day continuously.

THE INSURGENT: ALSO THE WAHNETA.

By Will J. French.

(With apologies to Mr. Joe M. Johnson.)

[In the March, 1912, "Inland Printer" Joe M. Johnson contributed an article entitled "The Wahnetta: Also the Insurgent." He delved into the Scriptures and cited historical personages in the endeavor to show how necessary Wahnetatism was, and is, to produce results. The Insurgent was depicted as "honest in his convictions," but not practical, and hysteria was stated not to be responsible for the production of printer gains. Will J. French forwarded the following article to that publication as a reply.—Editor.]

The Insurgent isn't the "bogy man" of Typographical Union politics. He is a child of the light and loveth not the darkness. As a consequence he oft-times finds the "cap I" box in the printer-case empty, but that isn't his fault. He means well, but the Wah has a longer reach, though sometimes he over reaches. The Insurgent is usually modest, though not always, but at least that attribute is a characteristic of the clan.

As it is written in the Scriptures: "There shall be one statute and one judgment for the people and for the stranger that is among the people." Hence the Insurgent. He believes in the Scriptures.

The Wah also believes in the Scriptures, but in a different way. Many are his texts. Here is one: "And all that believed were together, and had all things common."

Napoleon was a Wah. He had much, but wanted more. He rode to Moscow, but walked back. He was short, but did some tall thinking on Elba. Even Napoleon realized that earthly reigns must come to an end.

The Insurgent is dissatisfied. In this he varies from the Wah. The latter believes satisfaction to be the paramount virtue—while he is in. When he is out, he doesn't.

"The Wah of to-day uses neither torch nor trumpet." He doesn't need to. Publicity is not an appealing force, at all times. And then torches and trumpets were more appropriate in olden days. Now they would attract too much attention.

Jesus Christ and the Disciples were real Insurgents. Their records were not confined in trunks. The money changers who desecrated the temple were cast into outer darkness. The people heard the word gladly, for they were tired of Wahnetatism. A proposal to participate in all things, to the exclusion of the "rights" of the chief priests and rulers, was inviting, even though the proposers were harshly treated. That oft-times goes with genuine Insurgency.

The Wah garners the votes—while the Insurgent isn't looking. When the Insurgent votes—and looks—then the Wah doesn't garner.

Truly Wahnetatism may be likened unto religion, but some religions would confuse Confucius. A Wah started in to organize the angels. History tells what happened.

Ministries and cabinets are delegated with certain powers, which they receive from the people. The Wah doesn't receive anything from the people. The latter are permitted to take what is left, and there isn't anything left.

Joseph suffered the loss of his wearing apparel because he was a Wah, quotes the prophet. Maybe that wasn't the reason, but it is a good deal better to lose one's apparel than one's job, especially in a land of fig trees.

The Insurgent of to-day remains the Insurgent of to-morrow, excepting when the exception falls from grace at the sight of kale. But the Wah changes when he is found with the goods.

The Insurgent admits that the Wah may be likened unto the serpent. That is why the Insurgent doesn't like the Wah.

Swapping horses in midstream is bad, though

MATTIE M. BARKLEY

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER

Typewriting, Multigraphing

Only Union Public Stenographer in the State

Phones: Kearny 4997; J 1660

565 Pacific Building

When drinking beer, see that this Label is on the keg or bottle.

Union Label of the United Brewery Workmen.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF UNITED BREWERY WORKMEN

Union Made and Bottled

Soft Drink and Mineral Water

OF AMERICA

COPYRIGHT & TRADE MARK REGISTERED 1903

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD

ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING

PINE AND SANSOME STS.

PHONES: SUTTER 358, C 3589

Orpheum O'Farrell Street bet. Powell and Stockton

Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon.

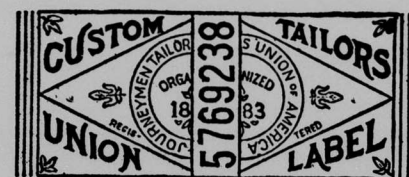
MATINEE EVERY DAY.

VAUDEVILLE AT ITS BEST.

IRENE FRANKLIN, The American Comedienne, assisted by Burt Green at the Piano; THEODORE BENDIX, the Noted Composer and Conductor, and His Symphony Players; MCINTYRE & HARTY, "The Sugar Plum Girlie and the Marshmallow Boy"; MORAN & WISER, Comedy Boomerang Hat Throwers; GOYT TRIO, Novelty Gymnasts; THE LE GROHS; NEW ORPHEUM MOTION PICTURES, Showing Current Events. Last Week—Immense Hits—MACK and RAMBEAU, in "Kick In," and CLARK and BERGMAN, in Jesse L. Lasky's Latest Tabloid Musical Play, "THE TRAINED NURSES."

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00. Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

PHONE DOUGLAS 70.

WHEN ORDERING CUSTOM-MADE TAILORING

sometimes necessary. In summertime when the creek is dry there is no danger.

When the Wah is said not to hire halls to hold open meetings, there is a beautiful unanimity touching to behold. Wahnetism fails in the white light of a great truth.

The Wahs of Pohick may never be disbanded, but that isn't the fault of the Insurgents, nor can the obligation of the open meeting be blamed for the failure.

The Typographical Union has no monopoly of Wahnetism, but some of its members have.

Practical the Insurgent may not be, but that is mainly because he hasn't succeeded. When he does, as he will, then he will be practical. The band wagon has a charm of siren capacity, and many respond to the leadership of the man on the box.

Where has the Insurgent heard that familiar phrase "the mob"? Ringing down through the ages, and still all around us, is the same cry. It means more than the expression. It stands for the supreme contempt that the Wahs of politics and all other methods of endeavor have shown for the majority.

Abraham Lincoln swatted the Wahs when he told about a government of and by and for the people. The Wahs didn't like it, but that doesn't make any difference. Lincoln lives while those Wahs are forgotten.

The Insurgent is told that the Wah is an aged campaigner. Too true. He has outlived his usefulness. His oath-bound ritualistic "gentlemen's agreement" would send a shudder through a column of steel, and he steals away in the silent watches of the night, or day, and pats himself on the back with the assertion that the ninety per cent Insurgent has to thank him—the Wah—for the chance to plow through life's brief span. Funny when you come to think of it, especially when you know the average Wah!

"Wahnetism has placed, in round numbers, fifty-six thousand names on the membership roll." How many names has it struck off that roll, and what percentage of increase is it responsible for in certain populous centers?

That the Wah "is not perfect" will be admitted, even by the Insurgent. The latter doesn't admit much when he is discussing the Wah.

And we learn that the eight-hour day cost two millions of dollars. Evidently there is a shrinkage in figures here, for over double the amount in millions has heretofore been given as the price. Here the Insurgent stops and thinks. His thoughts carry him back to a little group of Insurgents who sat around a table and figured in the nine-hour day at a total cost of not to exceed a few hundred dollars for traveling expenses and printing. Hysteria didn't gain the nine-hour day, but gray matter did. Next the Insurgent wanders out along the street and is importuned by the omnipresent small boy to buy one or two of the best publications in the land, and possessing the largest circulation. And the Insurgent has to decline. Why?

Another avenue of thought brings the Insurgent to that monument of fraternalism in Colorado. He thinks of the planning and work of those who have gone on across the river. To them he gives the credit. The modesty of the present-day Wah forbids that course. To himself he takes the glory, and prints beautiful printing to tell how he did it—for which the Insurgent pays.

Many an Insurgent has worked faithfully for years with others of his kind securing advances in local conditions, only to find subsequently that all the combined successful efforts have been corralled elsewhere as "Facts."

All the good things of the printer's life are not necessarily given to him as a gift. In the great majority of cases he puts his shoulder to the wheel and all his hands in his pockets.

If the Insurgent had had the opportunity for which he longs, who can tell just how much further along both Wahs and Insurgents would be?

The Insurgent wants to have documents for which he pays represent the main party, the membership at large, when he joins with the Wah in footing the bill. Divergence from this essential is not right, and who could possibly imagine the Insurgent following such an example?

Certainly the personal element should be eliminated, but when the issues are obscured and the shepherd leads blindfolded sheep and the jobs go to the few, it isn't always possible to be as dignified as is the man in the job.

Well-directed, judicious management is good. It leads somewhere. Wahnetism does not, or, if it does, it directs the way to the back stairs.

The Insurgent wants to get rid of the feeling of distrust now rampant. He stands for a common obligation and one all may know and hear. He may not be practical at this time, he may have to feel the shafts of scorn, but he is on the right path. Of course the Wah may think he is also on the right path, but that is because he has been so told. Faith is the supreme test of Wahnetism. To believe what is told one too frequently leads to the darkened hall.

When Insurgency triumphs Wahnetism will fade. It is not now too late for the Wah to clasp hands with the Insurgent. The votes have not been counted.

"If there is a brother who is out of work or wants to make a change," let him seek work or make a change on an exact equality, so far as opportunity is concerned, with those men and women who, like him, carry the emblem of membership.

Too much time is wasted in bickering. No one gains except the boss printer who issues the volumes of words. But the Insurgent thinks he is necessary to protect himself and others from a surrender of first principles in both manhood and unionism. He has been restive for years. Now he produces the evidence, and is met by the telling argument "you're another."

Contentment among ourselves, a united front to those whom we have to face, and a combined effort to advance for our own good are needed.

True, hysteria will not do these things. Equally true is it that Wahnetism will fail, and fail utterly.

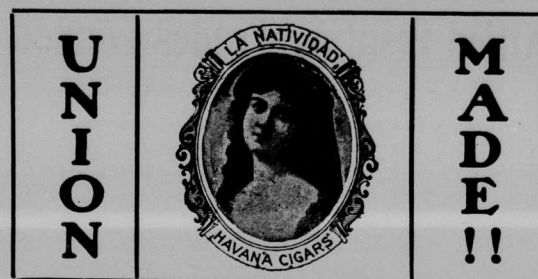
FOUR MONTHS WITHOUT WATER.

Sheep on the Nebo national forest, Utah, go four and a half months without water except for such moisture as they get from the dew and the juices of forage plants.

Grazing sheep on a range entirely destitute of water is a recent innovation due to the increasing demand for forage and the efforts of the forest officers to find a place on the forest ranges for all the stock that can safely be admitted. The area on the Nebo which has now proved usable by sheep is high and rocky, a portion of it being above timber lines, and it has neither springs nor streams of sufficient size or accessibility to be used for stock watering purposes. The grazing season lasts from June 15th to October 31st, and during this period of four and a half months the animals do not get a drink.

Under such conditions, however, the sheep have done extremely well, and last year's lambs from this range had an average weight at the close of the season of 68 pounds on the Chicago market, which was rather above the normal weight from that vicinity.

In one area on the Targhee forest in Idaho sheep get water only twice during the four-months summer grazing season. There is no water on the range, but the sheep are driven to a nearby stream lower down the mountain side. Lambs from this range weighed 65 pounds on the Chicago market.



The German Savings and Loan Society

(The German Bank)

Savings Incorporated 1868 Commercial
526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

The following Branches for Receipt and Payment of Deposits Only:

Mission Branch, S. E. Corner Mission and Twenty-first Street; Richmond District Branch, S. W. Cor. Clement and Seventh Ave.; Haight Street Branch, S. W. Cor. Haight and Belvedere Street.

June 30th, 1913:

Assets	\$55,644,983.27
Capital actually paid up in Cash	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,757,148.57
Employees' Pension Fund	158,261.32
Number of Depositors	62,134

Office Hours—10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6:30 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

Most people find it hard to keep in the house. It sure goes fast

Old Gilt Edge Whiskey

Rye

Bourbon



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. Color: JULY BLACK ON PINK

Summerfield & Haines

UNION-MADE CLOTHING

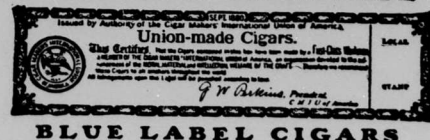
COR. SIXTH AND MARKET

Agents Carhartt Overalls

Golden Gate Compressed Yeast

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office, 26 Mint avenue, San Francisco.

SMOKE ONLY UNION-MADE



Allied Printing Trades Council

525 MARKET STREET, ROOM 703.

FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.

Telephone Douglas 3178



JULY, 1913

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines
†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.

(116)	Althof & Bahls.....	330	Jackson
(37)	Altwater Printing Co.....	2565	Mission
(114)	Arnberger, T. R.....	718	Mission
(126)	Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672	Haight
(211)	Associated Ptg. & Supply Co.....	440	Sansome
(48)	Baldwin & McKay.....	166	Valencia
(77)	Bardell Art Printing Co.....	343	Front
(7)	*Barry, Jas. H. Co.....	1122-1124	Mission
(73)	Baumann Printing Co.....	120	Church
(73)	*Belcher & Phillips.....	509-511	Howard
(14)	Ben Franklin Press.....	138	Second
(65)	*Blair-Murdoch Co.....	68	Fremont
(196)	Borgel & Downie.....	718	Mission
(69)	Brower, Marcus.....	346	Sansome
(3)	*Brunt, Walter N. Co.....	880	Mission
(4)	Buckley & Curtin.....	739	Market
(220)	Calendar Press.....	935	Market
(176)	*California Press.....	340	Sansome
(71)	Canessa Printing Co.....	708	Montgomery
(39)	Collins, C. J.....	3358	Twenty-second
(22)	Colonial Press.....	516	Mission
(206)	Cottle Printing Co.....	3256	Twenty-second
(157)	Davis, H. L. Co.....	25	California
(12)	Dettner Press.....	451	Bush
(179)	*Donaldson & Moir.....	568	Clay
(46)	Eastman & Co.....	220	Kearny
(54)	Elite Printing Co.....	897	Valencia
(62)	Eureka Press, Inc.....	718	Mission
(102)	Fleming & Co.....	24	Main
(215)	Fletcher, E. J.....	325	Bush
(53)	Foster & Short.....	342	Howard
(101)	Francis-Valentine Co.....	777	Mission
(203)	*Franklin Linotype Co.....	509	Sansome
(78)	Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co.....	309	Battery
(107)	Gallagher, G. C.....	311	Battery
(92)	Garrad, Geo. P.....	1059	Mission
(75)	Gille Co.....	2257	Mission
(56)	*Gilmartin & Co.....	Stevenson and Ecker	
(17)	Golden State Printing Co.....	42	Second
(140)	Goldwin Printing Co.....	1757	Mission
(190)	Griffith, E. B.....	540	Valencia
(5)	Guedet Printing Co.....	325	Bush
(20)	Hancock Bros.....	263	Bush
(158)	Hansen Printing Co.....	259	Natoma
(47)	Hughes, E. C. Co.....	147-151	Minna
(185)	Iler Printing Co., Inc.....	518	Mission
(42)	Jewish Voice.....	340	Sansome
(124)	Johnson, E. C. & Co.....	1272	Folsom
(113)	Keystone Press.....	3684	Eighteenth
(168)	*Lanson & Lauray.....	534	Jackson
(227)	Lasky, I.....	1203	Fillmore
(50)	Latham & Sallow.....	243	Front
(108)	Lexison Printing Co.....	1540	California
(45)	Liss, H. C.....	2305	Mariposa
(135)	Lynch, J. T.....	3338	Nineteenth
(9)	*Mackey, E. L. & Co.....	788	Mission
(23)	Majestic Press.....	315	Hayes
(175)	Marnell & Co.....	77	Fourth
(95)	*Martin Linotype Co.....	215	Leidesdorff
(79)	McElvaine Press, The.....	1182	Market
(1)	Miller & Miller.....	619	Washington
(68)	Mitchell & Goodman.....	362	Clay
(58)	Monahan, John.....	311	Battery
(24)	Morris-Sheridan Co.....	343	Front
(96)	McClinton, M. G. & Co.....	445	Sacramento
(72)	McCracken Printing Co.....	806	Laguna
(80)	McLean, A. A.....	218	Ellis
(55)	McNeill Bros.....	928	Fillmore
(91)	McNicol, John R.....	215	Leidesdorff
(208)	*Neubarth & Co. J. J.....	330	Jackson
(43)	Nevin, C. W.....	154	Fifth
(87)	Norcross, Frank G.....	1246	Castro
(149)	North Beach Record.....	535	Montgomery Ave.
(161)	Occidental Supply Co.....	580	Howard
(104)	Owl Printing Co.....	215	Leidesdorff
(59)	Pacific Heights Printery.....	2484	Sacramento
(187)	*Pacific Ptg. Co.....	88	First
(81)	*Pernau Publishing Co.....	753	Market
(110)	Phillips, Wm.....	317	Front
(109)	Primo Press.....	67	First
(143)	Progress Printing Co.....	228	Sixth
(64)	Richmond Banner, The.....	320	Sixth Ave.
(61)	*Rincon Pub. Co.....	643	Stevenson
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and Mission	
(218)	Rossi, S. J.....	517	Columbus Ave.
(83)	Samuel, Wm.....	16	Larkin
(30)	Sanders Printing Co.....	443	Pine
(145)	*S. F. Newspaper Union.....	818	Mission
(84)	*San Rafael Independent.....	San Rafael, Cal.	
(194)	*San Rafael Tocsin.....	San Rafael, Cal.	
(67)	Sausalito News.....	Sausalito, Cal.	
(152)	South City Printing Co.....	South San Francisco	
(6)	Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....	509	Sansome
(15)	Simplex System Co.....	136	Pine
(125)	*Shanley Co., The.....	147-151	Minna
(29)	Standard Printing Co.....	324	Clay
(178)	Starkweathers, Inc.....	343	Front
(27)	Stern Printing Co.....	527	Commercial
(88)	Stewart Printing Co.....	1264	Market
(49)	Stockwitz Printing Co.....	1212	Turk
(63)	*Telegraph Press.....	66	Turk
(86)	Ten Bosch Co., The.....	121	Second
(163)	Union Lithograph Co.....	741	Harrison
(177)	United Presbyterian Press.....	1074	Guerrero
(171)	Upham, Isaac & Co.....	330	Jackson
(85)	Upton Bros. & Dalzelle.....	144-154	Second
(51)	Wagner & Widup Printing Co.....	1071	Mission
(35)	Wale Printing Co.....	883	Market
(38)	*West Coast Publishing Co.....	30	Sharon
(36)	West End Press.....	2385	California
(106)	Wilcox & Co.....	320	First
(34)	Williams, Jos.....	410	Fourteenth

(44)	*Williams Printing Co.....	348A	Sansome
(76)	Wobbers, Inc.....	774	Market
(112)	Wolf, Louis A.....	64	Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

(116)	Althof & Bahls.....	330	Jackson
(128)	Barry, Edward & Co.....	215	Leidesdorff
(78)	Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co.....	309	Battery
(224)	Foster & Futernick Company.....	560	Mission
(56)	Gilmartin Co.....	Ecker and Stevenson	
(233)	Gee & Son, R. S.....	523	Clay
(231)	Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.....	509	Sansome
(225)	John F. Hogan Co.....	343	Front
(47)	Hughes, E. C.....	147-151	Minna
(100)	Kitchen, Jno. & Co.....	67	First
(108)	Levison Printing Co.....	1540	California
(175)	Marnell, William & Co.....	77	Fourth
(31)	Malloye, Frank & Co.....	251-253	Bush
(130)	McIntyre, Jno. B.....	523-531	Clay
(81)	Pernau Publishing Co.....	751	Market
(110)	Phillips, Wm.....	712	Sansome
(223)	Rotermundt, Hugo L.....	545-547	Mission
(200)	Slater, John A.....	147-151	Minna
(232)	Torbet, P.....	69	City Hall Ave.
(132)	Thumler & Rutherford.....	117	Grant Ave.
(163)	Union Lithograph Co.....	741	Harrison
(171)	Upham, Isaac & Co.....	330	Jackson
(85)	Upton Bros. & Dalzelle.....	144-154	Second
(133)	Webster, Fred.....	Ecker and Stevenson	

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(240)	National Carton and Label Company.....	412-414	Mission
-------	--	---------	---------

LITHOGRAPHERS.

(129)	Britton & Rey.....	560	Sacramento
(235)	Mitchell Post Card Co.....	3363	Army
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and Mission	
(163)	Union Lithograph Co.....	741	Harrison

MAILERS.

Rightway Mailing Agency.....	880	Mission
------------------------------	-----	---------

NEWSPAPERS.

(139)	*Blen, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....	340	Sansome
(8)	*Bulletin.....	767	Market
(121)	California Demokrat.....	Cor. Annie and Jessie	
(11)	*Call The.....	Third and Market	
(40)	*Chronicle.....	Chronicle Building	
(41)	Coast Seamen's Journal.....	44-46	East
(25)	*Daily News.....	340	Ninth
(94)	Journal of Commerce.....	Cor. Annie and Jessie	
(21)	Labor Clarion.....	316	Fourteenth
(141)	*La Voce del Popolo.....	641	Stevenson
(57)	*Leader, The.....	643	Stevenson
(119)	L'Echo de L'Ouest.....	620	Clay
(123)	*L'Italia Daily News.....	118	Columbus Ave.
(144)	Organized Labor.....	1122	Mission
(156)	Pacific Coast Merchant.....	423	Sacramento
(60)	*Post.....	727	Market
(61)	*Recorder, The.....	643	Stevenson
(32)	Richmond Record, The.....	5716	Geary
(84)	*San Rafael Independent.....	San Rafael, Cal.	
(194)	*San Rafael Tocsin.....	San Rafael, Cal.	
(67)	Sausalito News.....	Sausalito, Cal.	
(7)	*Star, The.....	1122-1124	Mission

PRESSWORK.

(134)	Independent Press.....	348A	Sansome
(103)	Lyons, J. F.....	330	Jackson

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

(205)	Brown, Wm., Engraving Co., 109 New Mont-		
	gomery.		
(97)	Commercial Art Eng. Co.....	53	Third
(204)	Commercial Photo & Engraving Co., 563		
	Clay.		
(202)	Congdon Process Engraver.....	635	Montgomery
(123)	Franklin Photo Eng. Co.....	118	Columbus Ave.
(198)	San Francisco Engraving Co.....	215	Leidesdorff
(199)	Sierra Art and Engraving.....	343	Front
(10)	Sunset Publishing Co.....	448-478	Fourth

UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:
San Jose Engraving Co., 32 Lightston St., San Jose
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co., 919 Sixth St., Sacramento
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co., 826 Webster St., Oakland
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co., 327 E. Weber St., Stockton

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Carson Glove Works, San Rafael.
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
Empire Theatre.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Lastufka Bros., harness makers, 1059 Market.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
San Francisco "Examiner."
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Southern Pacific Company.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Harry Parker and Otis Wilson left Sunday for San Diego, where Parker goes to take charge of the Printing Trades Club, organized some time ago by Bert Janes, formerly of Denver. He still retains his interest in the Trades Union Benefit Club here. Otis will stop over in San Francisco to visit his old touring partner, Casey O'Rourke.—Denver "United Labor Bulletin."

Mickey Hickey and Joe Wiseman departed this week for the coast by easy stages. They are in Pueblo now and may spend the Fourth in Canon City. Mickey is one of the few old-timers who spends his time traveling between New York and San Francisco.—Denver "United Labor Bulletin."

Representative George E. Mitchell has been notified by C. B. Endsley, secretary, and C. C. Colb, president of the recently organized Typographical Union at Petaluma, that the charter has arrived. Representative Mitchell will go to Petaluma and start the organization on its journey the latter part of this week.

This party of the name of Mulhall, who is figuring much in the public prints these days, is the man who had Shelby Smith arrested for libel in Philadelphia a few years ago. Smith was editor of the "Trades Union News" at the time. Smith, however, beat the case and did not go to jail.

Will J. French and wife left last Monday for Bijou, Lake Tahoe, where they will spend a couple of weeks on vacation.

Prominent among the young women who are working to secure a girls' natatorium for the State University at Berkeley is Miss Sadie Older, junior student, who is an expert swimmer. Miss Older is training regularly and, her friends say, she is going to try to break the record set by Hazel Laugenour, the university girl who swam across San Francisco bay. Miss Older is an Alameda girl, and graduate of Alameda high school. She is the daughter of Herbert Older of the "Bulletin" proofroom. She is one of the prettiest girls on the Berkeley campus. Her advice to young girls is to learn to swim.

The semi-annual meeting of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society will be held in Sonoma Hall, Native Sons' building, Geary and Mason streets, Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

Dr. A. B. McGill is out of the city on his vacation. During his absence Dr. Adolph Berg will be in charge of the office.

The Allied Printing Trades Council, the Bookbinders' Union, Bindery Women's Union, Mailers' Union, Lithographers' Union, and Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union have already secured offices in conjunction with the Typographical Union, on the seventh floor of the Underwood Building, 525 Market street. The new headquarters have been most favorably commented on by all who have visited them. The offices are light and spacious, and the reading room is said, by those who have traveled extensively, to be superior to anything of the kind in the country.

W. J. White has secured the city agency for the Bell Brand collar, the only union label collar on the market. He will endeavor to create a demand for the label on this class of goods, and is prepared to fill all orders for them.

Funeral Work a Specialty Phone Mission 5988
J. J. O'Connor
Florist
2756 Mission Street Between 23rd and 24th
SAN FRANCISCO

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 P. M. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 P. M. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226. Label Section—Meets first and third Wednesdays, at 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 93 Steuart.

Associated Union Steam Shovelmen No. 2—Meet second Sunday each month at 12 o'clock at 215 Hewes Bldg.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternative Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 804 Mission.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.

Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, Hermann and Valencia.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, Secretary.

Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Blindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Shubert Hall, 16th and Mission.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine) No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, W. C. Booth, Business Agent, 507 Mission, R. 307.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.

Boot and Shoe Repairers No. 320—Meet Brewery Workers' Hall, each Monday evening.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, 1876 Mission; Headquarters, 1876 Mission.

Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Tiv Hall, Albion Ave.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 804 Mission.

Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 804 Mission.

Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Columbia Hall, 29th and Mission.

Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs No. 265, 1. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Ave. S. T. Dixon, business agent.

Clear Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate ave., Jefferson Square Hall.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall, J. J. Kane, secretary, 112 Collingwood.

Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 303 Sixth.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights; headquarters 338 Kearny.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Drug Clerks No. 472—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays at 9 P. M., at 343 Van Ness ave.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meets at Custom House at call of chair.

Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Gardners Protective Union No. 13,020—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th, headquarters, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Progress Hall, Labor Temple.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters 1254 Market; hours, 10 to 11 a. m.

Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, secretary, 1154 Market.

Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Holting Engineers No. 59—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 1254 Market.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 A. M.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 228 Oak.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.

Mailers—Meet 4th Monday, at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 91 Steuart.

Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 10 East.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m. and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at headquarters, 641 California.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Carriers No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th, St. Helen's Hall; M. Boehm, secretary, 1115 Pierce.

Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. S. Schulberg, 858 14th, secretary.

Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.

Pavers No. 15—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, business agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at K. P. Hall.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1254 Market.

Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., K. P. Hall.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet 3d Thursday, 114 Dwight.

Ship Sealers No. 12,881—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Washington Square Hall.

Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.

Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 228 Oak.

Stationary Fireman—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; John McGaha, secretary-treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, in Assembly Hall, Monahanock Building.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th ave., Richmond District.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple; Miss M. Kerrigan, secretary, 290 Fremont.

Typographical No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Rm. 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market. L. Michelson, sec.-treas.

Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 17th.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple; W. F. Dwyer, secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays at Red Men's Hall, 3053 16th.

Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Walters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.; other Wednesday evenings; at headquarters, 14 Seventh.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 151 Mason.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Wireless Telegraphers—10 East, Room No. 17.

Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

Notes in Union Life

The following deaths have occurred in trade union circles in this city during the past week: Manuel Marshall of the riggers and stevedores, Hugh Carter, James R. Swift and Joseph D. Ott of the retail delivery drivers, Maurice C. Ryan of the molders, Alfred Vandyke of the machinists, William Bell of the marine cooks, Patrick Shannon of the marine firemen, Henry Lubben of the bartenders, Walter F. Pratt of the trainmen, Louis De Bow of the post office clerks.

Congressman John I. Nolan has been appointed by Speaker Clark a member of the House of Representatives' special lobby investigation committee. The committee is composed of the following: Chairman Garrett of Tennessee, Representatives Cline of Indiana, Russell of Missouri, Roddenberg of Georgia (Democrats), Willis of Ohio, Stafford of Wisconsin (Republicans), and Nolan of California (Progressive).

The American Flint Glass Workers' Union convened in annual session in Newark, Ohio, on July 5th. It is predicted that this will be the largest convention ever held by the "Flints," as great progress has been made during the past year, important settlements having been reached, with a consequent augmented membership.

Secretary-Treasurer William B. Weeks reports that the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen has established three new lodges, one at Lachine, near Montreal, Canada, another in Cincinnati, Ohio, and the third at Monroe, La. Owing to the fact that the Wisconsin State Fair is scheduled to be held, beginning September 8th, the regular convention of the carmen has been postponed to convene on September 16th, instead of September 9th, as originally intended.

According to the provisions of the act passed by the last Legislature persons desiring licenses to serve the public as barbers in Michigan must present to the State Board of Examiners the certificate of a reputable physician showing that they are free from any infectious or contagious disease. Proprietors are now held liable for having in their employ barbers or apprentices who are not provided with certificates. The State board created by the law has power to appoint deputies where they are deemed necessary, and city and village officials are required to furnish the State board with the names of all barbers working in their territories that it may know if any barbers are working without a license. Barbers are prohibited by law from serving any one afflicted with erysipelas, eczema, impetigo, syphilis, tuberculosis, or any other contagious disease. A fine of \$5 to \$50, or ninety days in jail, is provided for violation of the law.

At Denver the Deputy State Labor Commissioner is actively engaged in uncovering the violators of the women's eight-hour law, and several cases have been brought to the attention of the proper court, and fines of \$50 and costs have been levied in each case. The court assessing the fines has warned the violators that upon a second conviction a jail sentence will be assessed.

Provision for the employees of Philadelphia who have given the best years of their life to the service of the city has been made by the State Senate of Pennsylvania, which passed the bill providing for a municipal pension fund. The House has already passed the measure, and it has gone to the Governor for his approval, he having expressed himself as favorable to the legislation. It is provided in the bill that all employees who have given twenty years' service to the city shall be beneficiaries.

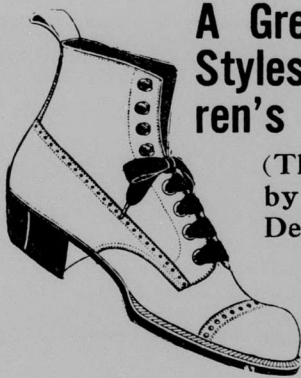
STORE OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS

PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

"THE GREATEST SHOE HOUSE IN THE WEST"

825 MARKET STREET, OPPOSITE STOCKTON STREET
COMMERCIAL BLDG.
SAN FRANCISCO'S UNION SHOE STORE

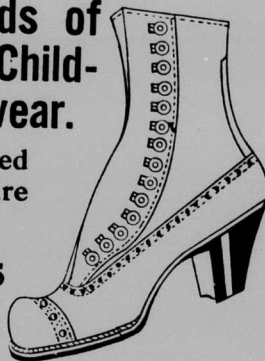
SEMI-ANNUAL SALE



A Great Clearance of Hundreds of
Styles in Men's, Women and Child-
ren's Good, Dependable Footwear.

(The Quality of which is Guaranteed
by our 32 years reputation for "Square
Dealing") offered to you at

PRICES that are $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ LESS
than Our Usual Money-Saving
Values. — Don't Fail to See
Our Great Window Display.



Personal and Local

Mrs. L. A. Turney and daughter, Hazel, a well-known musician of Local No. 6, left Monday for Los Angeles. After spending a few weeks with relatives they will visit Catalina Island and other southern cities.

The Pavers' and Rammermen's Union has contributed \$10 to the strike of the Light and Power Council.

Thirty new members were initiated at the weekly meeting of the Laundry Workers' Union.

Frank Hassell, business agent of the Los Angeles Bartenders' Union, visited the meeting of the San Francisco local on Monday night and made a brief talk on conditions in the south.

The Riggers' and Stevedores' Union has donated \$500 to aid the strike of the Light and Power Council against the Pacific Gas and Electric Co.

The July number of the "Coopers' International Journal" publishes the name of M. Harris of San Francisco as having been expelled for violation of union principles.

Emma Goldman is to deliver a series of nine lectures on the modern drama in Jefferson Square Hall, 925 Golden Gate avenue, commencing July 14th and ending July 30th. Six lectures will deal with syndicalism and anarchy.

During the past week three deaths have occurred among the members of the Retail Delivery Drivers' Union, Hugh Carter, James R. Swift and Joseph Dott. The union pays a mortuary benefit of \$300.

Carmen's Union No. 518 reports that 95 per cent of the platform and car barn employees of the Geary Street Municipal Railway are members of the union. The newly-elected executive board of the organization is composed of L. Litzius, John Phelan, Conrad Murphy, Frank Rafael, George E. Knauff and George Brainard.

Mayor Rolph has consented to lead the marchers in the parade of Musicians' Union, which will precede the annual festival of music to be held at Shell Mound Park on Thursday, July 17th, when the San Francisco Philharmonic Orchestra, under the direction of Herman Perlet, will give a concert. Other features of the day's

outing at the transbay resort will be dancing, races and athletic games.

The final reading and adoption of the new working rules of the Janitors' Union took place at the meeting Monday night. Announcement was also made that the new by-laws are now in effect, under which there are two important changes, namely, the increasing of the initiation fee to \$5 from \$2.50, and a provision that the elective officers shall constitute the executive board. The newly-elected officers were installed.

The Joint Council of Teamsters has changed its meeting place from 536 Bryant street to the Labor Temple, Fourteenth and Mission streets. The meeting night will remain the same as at present.

The Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees of the Port of San Francisco, chartered by the American Federation of Labor and affiliated with the San Francisco Labor Council, plans to organize a branch of the federation in every large city in the United States. The officers of the federation are: President, J. T. F. Burns; first vice-president, W. R. Redwood; second vice-president, Captain Frank Ainsworth; third vice-president, Miss L. Dinklage; treasurer, L. C. Bonds; financial secretary, J. P. Cronan; recording secretary, C. F. Hutchinson.

The attention of all sympathizers with organized labor is earnestly directed to the advertisement of Gallagher-Marsh Business College, which is run in this issue. This college is entitled to the patronage of the working classes because its shorthand books carry the union label, being printed and bound in our local shops under fair conditions to the allied printing trades, and thereby keeping the work and money here. We should patronize those who patronize us. Organized labor is opposed to the product of non-union shops and we should not send our boys and girls to any educational institution where non-union books are used. Inquiry at Allied Printing Trades headquarters will receive the response that Gallagher-Marsh Shorthand books carry the label and are all right in every respect.

GAME LAWS.

Ducks—October 15th to March 1st, 50 per week.

Quail—October 15th to February 15th, 20 per day.

Dove—August 1st to October 15th, 50 per day.

Deer (buck only)—July 1st to September 1st, 2 in season.

Rabbits—July 31st to February 1st, 15 per day.

Mountain trout—Hook and line only, 50 per day, not over 10 lbs. and 1 fish—April 1st to November 1st.

Steelhead trout—50 per day, April 1st to November 1st.

Abalone (for food only)—15 per day, July 1st to March 1st; red, 17 inches in circumference. Abalone must be brought to shore.

ORPHEUM THEATRE.

Miss Irene Franklin, who heads the Orpheum bill next week, is an American girl who can safely lay claim to being one of this country's most popular comedienne. She has demonstrated her great ability and wonderful versatility both in vaudeville and musical comedy. Her songs are particularly characteristic and her method of treating them is thoroughly original. She has the assistance of Burt Green, who plays her accompaniments. Vaudeville has captured Theodore Bendix and his symphony players. He has associated with him artists who are famous for their solo, as well as their ensemble playing—Michel Berstein, Jacques Shore and Arthur Bernstein. Their program opens with the prologue from "Pagliacci" sung by Signor Prussini in clown make-up. Then follows Brahm's dashing Hungarian dance, switching into a delightfully popular potpourri of Irish airs arranged by Mr. Bendix, including "Killarney," "My Home O'er the Sea" and "The Low Backed Car." The always popular McIntyre and Harty, "The Sugar Plum Girlie and the Marshmallow Boy," will amuse with their comedy, songs and witty dialogue. Moran and Wiser, comedy Boomerang Hat Throwers, will exhibit their skill. The Goyt Trio will present a clever combination of gymnastics and animal training. Next week will be the last of the Le Grohs; Willard Mack and Marjorie Rambeau in their immense hit "Kick In," and Clark and Bergman in "The Trained Nurses."

ALICE PARK IN BERLIN.

The Berlin guide who accompanies tourists on a sight-seeing tour of the city described "The Avenue of Victory" as containing "monuments to all the ancestors of the present Emperor," writes Mrs. Alice Park, who is one of the delegates to the Budapest International Woman Suffrage Congress. "He pointed them out by name, and as they all proved to be men, I asked him if the Emperor had any women ancestors. He answered seriously, 'No.'"

"You'd have thought we were two pals," said a voluble defendant, emphasizing the fact that he gave the policeman no trouble.

PAVILION DANCE

SUTTER AND PIERCE STS.

Every Wednesday and Sunday Evenings

GENTS 25 CTS.

LADIES FREE

UNION MUSIC

Smoke "Royal"

The best tobacco produced
by Mother Earth & Union Made